

## GIG

- Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, giddybrained  
as!
- GIDDYHEADED.** *adj.* [giddy and head.] Without thought or  
caution; without steadiness or constancy.  
And sooner may a gulling weather spy,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme deſcry  
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or fuits, next year,  
Our giddyheaded antick youth will wear. *Donne.*  
That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, giddyheaded,  
hear the testimony of Solomon. *Burton on Melancholy.*  
**GIDDYPACED.** *adj.* [giddy and pace.] Moving without regu-  
larity.  
More than light airs, and recollected terms,  
Of theſe moſt brisk and giddypaced times. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**GIER-BAGLE.** *n. f.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle*.] An  
eagle of a particular kind.  
Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican,  
and the gier-eagle. *Lev. xi. 18.*  
**GIFT.** *n. f.* [from *give*.] 1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without  
price.  
They preſented unto him gifts, gold, and frankincenſe and  
myrrh. *Mat. ii. 11.*  
Recall your gift, for I your pow'r confeſs;  
But firſt take back my life, a gift that's leſs. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
2. The act of giving.  
No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which  
comes to him by free gift. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Oblation; offering.  
Many nations ſhall come with gifts in their hands, even  
gifts to the king of heaven: *Tob. xiii. 11.*  
4. A bribe.  
Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgment, thou ſhalt not reſpect per-  
ſons, neither take a gift; for a gift doth blind the eyes of the  
wiſe. *Deuter. xvi. 19.*  
5. Power; faculty.  
And if the boy have not a woman's gift,  
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,  
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſpeare.*  
He who has the gift of ridicule, finds fault with any thing  
that gives him an opportunity of exerting his beloved talent.  
*Addiſon's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 291.*  
**GIFTED.** *adj.* [from *gift*.]  
1. Given; beſtowed.  
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,  
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,  
With my heav'n giſted ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed  
ironically.  
Two of their giſted brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger,  
got up into a peate-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe  
them to an infurrection. *Dryd. Rel. Latic. Preface.*  
There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who  
have it not under command; women, who are ſo liberally  
giſted by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of  
female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 23.*  
**GIG.** *n. f.* [Etymology uncertain.]  
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.  
Playthings, as tops, gigs, battledores, ſhould be procured  
them. *Locke.*  
2. [Gigia, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.  
**GIGANTICK.** *adj.* [gigantes, Latin.] Suitable to a giant;  
big; bulky; enormous; likewise wicked; atrocious.  
Others from the wall defend  
With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and fulphurous fire;  
On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds! *Milt. Pa. Loſt.*  
I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,  
Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,  
All of gigantick ſize, Goliath chief. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*  
The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,  
By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryden's En.*  
The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;  
A lawleſs nation of gigantick foes. *Pope's Odyſſey, b. vi.*  
To GYGGLE. *v. n.* [gichgelen, Dutch.] To laugh idly; to  
titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.  
**GIGGLER.** *n. f.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one  
idly and fooliſhly merry.  
A ſad wife valour is the brave complexion,  
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:  
The giggler is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*  
We ſhew our preſent, joking, giggling race;  
True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Epilogue.*  
**GIGLET.** *n. f.* [geazl, Saxon; geyl, Dutch; gillet, Scottiſh, is  
ſtill retained.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.  
Young Talbot was not born  
To be the pillage of a giglet wench. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
The fam'd Caſſibelan was once at point,  
Oh giglet fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak. Cymbel.*  
Away with thoſe giglets too, and with the other confederate  
companion. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

## GIL

- GIGOT.** *n. f.* [French.] The hip joint.  
To GILD. *v. a.* pret. gilded, or gilt. [gildan, Saxon.]  
1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.  
The room was large and wide,  
As it ſome gilt or ſolemn temple were:  
Many great golden pillars did uprear  
The maſly roof; and riches huge ſuſtain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Gilded wood may worms inſold. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſpeare's K. John.*  
And the gilded car of day  
His glowing axle doth allay  
In the ſteep Atlantick ſteam. *Milton.*  
Purchaſing riches with our time and care,  
We loſe our freedom in a gilded ſnare.  
When Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain  
Upon this gilded majeſty of Spain,  
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,  
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin.  
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive;  
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Waller.*  
2. To cover with any yellow matter.  
Thou didſt drink  
The ſtale of horſes and the gilded puddle,  
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
3. To adorn with luſtre.  
No more the riſing ſun ſhall gild the morn,  
Nor evening Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*  
4. To brighten; to illuminate.  
The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſh-  
ing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion and  
plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*  
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.  
For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,  
I'll gild it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*  
Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;  
'Tis gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight. *Dryd. Aureng.*  
**GILDER.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.]  
1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.  
Gilders uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouths, to draw  
the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
We have here a gilder, with his anvil and hammer.  
*Notes on the Odyſſey.*  
2. A coin, from one ſhilling and fixpence, to two ſhillings. *Phil.*  
I am bound  
To Perſia, and want gilders for my voyage. *Shakeſpeare.*  
**GILTING.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way  
of ornament.  
Silvering will fully and canker more than gilding, which,  
if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is  
profit. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*  
The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it,  
is covered with ſtatues, gilding, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*  
Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,  
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,  
Unplac'd, unpunſh'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope's Hor.*  
**GILL.** *n. f.* [agulla, Spaniſh; gula, Latin.]  
1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.  
The leviathan,  
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,  
And ſeems a moving land; and at his gills  
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milt. P. Loſt.*  
Fiſhes perform their reſpiration under water by the gills.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
He hath, on the bottom of his ſides, two gill-fiſns; not be-  
hind the gills, as in moſt fiſhes, but for a good part before  
them. *Waller.*  
'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,  
Were in the maſh with gills entangl'd left. *King's Fiſherman.*  
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.  
The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling gills, and the hen  
hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
3. The ſleſh under the chin.  
In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, red-  
neſs about the cheeks and gills, which is by the ſending forth  
of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
Like the long bag of ſleſh hanging down from the gills of  
the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*  
4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing  
the fourth part of a pint.  
Every bottle muſt be rinc'd with wine: ſome, out of miſ-  
taken thrift, will rinc'e a dozen with the ſame: change the  
wine at every ſecond bottle: a gill may be enough. *Swift.*  
5. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or  
*Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous lan-  
guage.  
I can, for I will,  
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,  
Give you all your fill,  
Each Jack with his Gill. *Ben. Johnson's Giſſles.*

6. The

## GIN

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.  
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.  
**GILLHOUSE.** *n. f.* [gill and houſe.] A houſe where gill is  
fold.  
Theſe ſhall each alehouſe, theſe each gillhouſe mourn,  
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*  
**GILLFLOWER.** *n. f.* [Either corrupted from *July flower*, or  
from *ginsle*, French.]  
Gillflowers, or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month  
they blow in, are of a very great variety; but they may be  
reduced to theſe forts; red and white, purple and white,  
ſcarlet and white, the various kinds of which are too many  
to enumerate. *Mortimer's Herbariſtry.*  
In July come gillflowers of all varieties. *Bacon's Eſſay 47.*  
Fair is the gillflower of gardens ſweet,  
Fair is the marygold, for potage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals.*  
**GILT.** *n. f.* [from *gild*.] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſur-  
face of any matter. Now obſolete.  
Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,  
With rary marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*  
When thou waſt in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt  
thee for too much curioſity: in thy rags thou know'ſt none,  
but art deſpiſ'd for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*  
The double gilt of this opportunity you let time waſh off.  
*Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*  
**GILT.** The participle of GILD, which ſee.  
Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*  
**GILTHEAD.** *n. f.* [gilt and head.] A fiſh.  
**GILT-TAIL.** *n. f.* [gilt and tail.] A worm ſo called from  
his yellow tail.  
**GIM.** *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.  
**GIMCRACK.** *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrously formed  
from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mecha-  
niſm.  
For though theſe gimcracks were away,  
However, more reduc'd and plain,  
The watch would fill a watch remain;  
But if the horal orbit ceales,  
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Priſt.*  
What's the meaning of all theſe tranſgrants and gim-  
cracks? What, in the name of wonder, are you going  
about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your  
lines croſs his grounds? *Arbutnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*  
**GIMLET.** *n. f.* [giblet, gimblet, French.] A borer with a  
ſcrew at its point.  
The gimlet hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*  
**GIMMAL.** *n. f.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Anſworth* to be derived  
from *gimulus*, Latin; and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſt-  
ing of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gra-  
dually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*.] Some little  
quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hammer.*  
I think by ſome odd gimballs or device  
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on,  
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*  
**GIMMER.** *n. f.* [See GIMMAL.] Movement; machinery.  
The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo con-  
founded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf,  
that the gimmers of the world hold together not ſo much by  
geometry as ſome natural magick. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*  
**GIMP.** *n. f.* [See GIM. Gimp, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.]  
A kind of filk twiſt or lace.  
**GIN.** *n. f.* [from *engine*.]  
1. A trap; a ſnare.  
As the day begins,  
With twenty gins we will the ſmall birds take, *Sidney, b. i.*  
And paſſime make.  
Which two, through treaſon and deceitful gin,  
Hath ſlain fir Mordant. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
So ſtrives the woodcock with the gin;  
So doth the cony ſtruggle in the net. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
Be it by gins, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*  
If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun  
The engines that have them annoy'd;  
Little for me had reaſon done, *Ben. Johnson's Foreſt.*  
If I could not thy gins avoid.  
I know thy trains,  
Though dearly to my coſt, thy gins and toils;  
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*  
He made a planetary gin,  
Which rats would run their own heads in,  
And come on purpoſe to be taken,  
Without th' expence of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Keep from flaying ſcourage thy ſkin,  
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*  
2. Any thing moved with ſcrows, as an engine of torture.  
Typhæus' joints were ſtretched on a gin. *Fairy Queen.*  
3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.  
A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed  
by water driving on the outſide of the gin pump of Moſtyl  
coalpits. *Woodward on Poſſils.*  
4. [Corrupted from *GENEVA*, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn  
by diſtillation from juniper berries.

## GIP

- This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,  
And hurls the thunder of our laws on gin. *Pope, Dial. 1.*  
Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each gillhouſe mourn,  
And anſw'ring gin ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**GINGER.** *n. f.* [zinziber, Latin; gingero, Italian.]  
The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are ſhaped ſome-  
what like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in an head or  
club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary  
afterwards becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which  
contain their ſeeds. *Miller.*  
The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked  
and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though  
aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat  
both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves,  
cut ſmall in their ſallads, and make an excellent ſweetmeat  
of them. Ginger is an excellent carminative and ſto-  
machick. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
Or waſting ginger round the ſtreets to go,  
And viſit alehouſes where ye firſt did grow. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**GINGERBREAD.** *n. f.* [ginger and bread.] A kind of ſari-  
nacous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or bife-  
cuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and  
ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.  
An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhouldeſt have  
it to buy gingerbread. *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour's Loſt.*  
Her currans there and goofeberries were ſpread,  
With the enticing gold of gingerbread. *King's Cookery.*  
'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks  
froſt, and eat gingerbread in a booth by a fire upon the  
Thames. *Swift.*  
**GINGERLY.** *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly,  
nicely.  
What iſt that you  
Took up ſo gingerly? *Shakeſpeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*  
**GINGERNESS.** *n. f.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs. *Diſt.*  
**GINGIVAL.** *adj.* [gingiva, Latin.] Belonging to the gums.  
Whilst the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronun-  
ciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the  
occluſe appuſe, eſpecially the gingival, ſofter than we do,  
giving a little of perviouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To GINGLE. *v. n.*  
1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in  
quick ſucceſſion.  
The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,  
And in thy pocket ginglyng halfpence ſounds. *Gay's Trivia.*  
Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,  
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,  
And ginglyng down the backſlairs, told the crew,  
Old Caro is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epifiles.*  
2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.  
To GINGLE. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering  
noiſe ſhould be made.  
Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;  
The bells the ginglyng, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*  
**GINGLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.  
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.  
**GINGLYMOID.** *adj.* [ginglymo, and *oid*.] Reſembling a  
ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.  
The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the  
other end is joined to the incus by a double or ginglymid  
joint. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
**GINGLYMUS.** *n. f.* [ginglime, French.] A mutual indenting  
of two bones into each other's cavity, of which the elbow is  
an inſtance. *Wijeman.*  
**GINNET.** *n. f.* [ginnet, French.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated  
breed. Hence, according to ſome, but I believe, erroneouſly,  
a Spaniſh gennet, improperly written for *ginnet*.  
**GINSENG.** *n. f.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe*.] A root brought lately  
into Europe. It never grows to any great ſize, and is of a  
browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh  
within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt transparent.  
It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very  
ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat  
bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it  
in the ſame latitudes in America. The Chineſe value this  
root ſo highly, that it ſells with them for three times its weight  
in ſilver. The Aſiaticks in general think the ginſeng almoſt  
an univerſal medicine. The virtues moſt generally believed  
to be in it are thoſe of a reſtorative, and a cordial.  
The European phyſicians eſteem it a good medicine in con-  
vulſions, vertigoes, and all nervous complaints; and recom-  
mend it as one of the beſt reſtoratives known. *Hill.*  
To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*  
**GIPSY.** *n. f.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt  
appeared in Europe they declared, and perhaps truly, that they  
were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now ming-  
led with all nations.]  
1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by  
palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.  
The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a  
ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſhuts himſelf up in  
the